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NO. 5
UM
THE BIGFOOT RECORD
EDITORIAL!
FREE
Hello out there in Bigfoot Land! In this issue, you are going
to see information from George W. Earley, Thomas Steenburg, -
Sam Sherrys and also Ray Crowe.
Feel free to send or report any sightings or anything related
to the sasquatch phenomenon as long as it is legitimate.
This is a picture of Ray Crowe
of the Western Bigfoot Society
standing next to the Bigfoot
Statue at Willow Creek.
Thank You
From the Editor
Billy Green
Bill Green c/o
N.E.B.I.R.C.
21 Benham St. Apt. F
Bristol, CT 06010

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Credit: George W. Earley
SEE NO
SASQUATCH
By Bill Palmroth
Ape-man alert
Kootenays awash in Sasquatch sightings
Special to The Province
By Suzy Hamilton
NELSON
sightings of the ape-like beast.
been calling them to report their own
Delorme and two other believers got
After word of the sightings by
out recently, Kootenay residents have
creatures are vegetarian.
Sasquatch print last summer in the
Selkirk Mountains. He also figures the
he found a 35-centimetre (14-Inch)

Delorme, 29, a "bush rat" who says
know they exist," says Terence
"I can believe anything I want, but
mountain-dweller.
footprint made by a hairy
filmmaker who insists he found a
is living in the Kootenays, says a
A tribe of Sasquatches
Pass in October.
spot deer near the Blueberry Paulson
Hourie, 35, who was helping buddies
The latest sighting came from Mark
high as the 17-foot trees," said
walking on two legs.
covering too much ground and
knew it had to be a Sasquatch. It was
Hourle's wife, Linda Lockhart. "He
"It was a black biped about half as
The black biped was striding with
through his binoculars.
arms swinging as Hourie watched
right out of his head," said Lockhart.
before he saw it. But when he came
"Mark was a real non-bellever
home that night his eyes were bulging
Delorme said yesterday.
And these are not weekend hikers,"
"We've had 15 calls in two weeks.
found a footprint two years ago near
Laska Creek, north of Nelson.
Kokanee Provincial Park in 1979 and
he saw a Sasquatch while hiking in
Auto mechanic Brent Hastings said
not going to be seen more.
sightings. "There's no way they're
wilderness will likely provide more
Hastings predicted that shrinking
with humans hasn't been good."
all. Whatever contact they've made
said Hastings. "I don't doubt them at
"There's a whole race of them,"
years," has never seen a Sasquatch
meaning hairy or wild men.
which comes from the Salish,
who has been trapping for "60-some
But Slocan Valley trapper Ed Kania,
elude everybody...I think they're
"In this day and age it could not
ankle-look to it."
was a ball and a heel and an
don't know how to read tracks."
"reading tracks for years" and "there

But Delorme insists he's been
dreaming. These people probably
Herald, my
friend, the
late
The Hammer Tail Cat, the Sidehill
Gouger, the Sundodger, and the
Buckaboomer are all mythical creatures
that I have described and written about at
one time or another. They are products
of my dreamings. Finley Hays, retired
publisher of Loggers World, calls
them Paul Bunyan-type exaggera-
tions and there's really no
better definition. Still,
not all myths are
pure fabrica-
tion. Some
have
the Coquille River. Woodruff claimed that
he saw several Bigfoot specimens in a
single sighting near his home. He de-
scribed what he had seen and showed me
castings that he had made from
several sets of footprints. That
was enough to convince me
of Sasquatach's probable
existence.
Later, while checking
out some very old
issues of the
Myrtle Point
their
Credit: Thomas Steenburg
basis
in fact.
That gets us to the
question of Sasquatch, or
Bigfoot. What is more probable:
A hoax or evidence of existence? In
Sasquatch, the probability leans more
toward existence.
Bigfoot sightings have been reported
from almost every area in the contiguous
United States, with most of the contem-
porary reports coming from the Pacific
Northwest. The most famous piece of
evidence of Bigfoot-if not the most
convincing is from a film showing a
large, hairy animal crossing a clearing in
Bluff Creek, Calif., photographed on Oct.
20, 1967, by Roger Patterson. I was one

of millions of Americans who viewed the
Oregon Fish & Wildlife Journal
Winter Edition 1992
Bigfoot film on network television.
Early in the 1970s, while I was
serving as publisher of the Myrtle Point
Herald weekly newspaper in Southwest
ern Oregon, there were several reports of
Sasquatch sighungs in the Myrde Point
area. One of them was by a personal
acquaintance, Jack Woodruff, a reured
postal service worker who lived near the
community of Dora on the East Fork of
Curt
Beckham,
came across an
astonishing tale of a hairy
-8
ant hurling big rocks at a miner's cabin on
the Sixes River. In an article which he
Wrote for the local newspaper, Beckham
theorized that the so-called Wild Man of
the Sixes may have been "Bigfoot's
Grandpa".
A set of footprints, purportedly made
by Sasquatch, was found by a Forest
Service employee on June 10, 1982. near
Walla Walla, Wash. The prints showed
dermal ridges, the smaller ridges in the
skin that make up the whorls of foot-
prints and fingerprints. Grover Krantz, a
physical anthropologist from Washington
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The Province
Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1993

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State University, examined the casts of
the prints and concluded that to perpetu-
ate such an elaborate hoax, one would
need expertise in anatomy, biomechan-
ics, engraving, engineering and der-
matoglyphics.
In the case of Bigfoot, many of us
refuse to examine the evidence with an
eye toward probability because the
possibilities pose an intellectual threat.
We want proof: Why hasn't someone
found a dead Sasquatch? Why hasn't

someone shot one?
There are credible answers to these questions. If Sasquatch exists, he is an intelligent creature whose principle defense is his very ability to be elusive. Sightings, therefore, are limited. Sightings by armed observers who have the time and the presence of mind to get off a killing shot so far have been rul.
As far as finding a corpse goes, when was the last time you found the carcass of a bear in the woods? Or heard of someone who had found a bear? The Sasquatch population is small; the animal is elusive; the country in which it lives is big, rugged and inclined to quickly consume the remains of its dead. The likelihood of someone stumbling upon a dead Sasquatch is minute.
Why we reason the way we do is easy to understand. There have been several elaborate hoaxes, and when exposed, they have fueled our skepticism. I remember such a hoax being perpetrated in the Coos Bay area by several mischievous teen-agers during the early 1970s. They did it by creating some fake footprints with a huge pattern cut from a piece of plywood. After an organized Bigfoot search had begun. the local teen-agers came forward and admitted they had perpetrated a hoax.
The lack of endorsement by the scientific community or even the possibility of existence of Bigfoot has no doubt contributed to skepticism among laymen. Most of the scientific community will not acknowledge the existence of a cryptozoid like Sasquatch until one is stretched out on a table, yet no one wants to put the effort into field work in order to bring in a Sasquatch to stretch out because Sasquatch does not exist (because it has never been stretched out on that table...).
Add to that the fighting that goes on among dedicated Sasquatch searchers, and we are left with total confusion leading to the simple conclusion that dismissal is the sensible solution.
Still, I keep thinking about Woodruff's stories and the footprint

castings that he showed me about 20 years ago and find myself believing that Bigfoot is real. I know that many of you OFWJ readers are loggers and you have seen some amazing things in the woods-single-antlered cow elk, as well as lightening-fast stiff-legged deer, visible to the human eye only when they stop running and lean against a tree to rest or sleep, and mile-or-more birds, so-named because of their unique ability to scatter their droppings for a mile or more. Thus, it only stands to reason that it will be a logger who makes the next significant Bigfoot sighting.

So what should a logger do if he sees a Sasquatch?

Try to get an accurate measurement of its size. One helpful trick is to stretch out your arm and compare the creature to your knuckles; that is, see how many knuckles it spans. If your can approximate the distance from your position to the creature, you can determine its size.

Pay close attention to the duration of the occurrence. Look at your watch. Was it there for 30 seconds? A minute? Five minutes? So often observers say, "Wow, it was there for a long time," and that long time turns out to be only about 15 seconds.

Finally, pay particular attention to detail and try to relate what you see to things you know. For example, does the animal walk with a rolling gait or with long, even strides? If you can accomplish such detailed observations, you really have your wits about you.

Now, if you do happen to sight a Sasquatch sometime in the future, what are you going to do about it? Are you going to report the sighting to authorities or keep quiet about it? If you were to report it, there's always the chance that the federal government could suddenly become interested in Bigfoot. If so, your logging operation probably would be suspended indefinitely while the Feds took time to study the creature's habitat requirements. That

would leave you in a real fix. What's more, any habitat study by the government would very likely lead to a Bigfoot recovery program necessitating additional forest setasides. In this case, perhaps second-growth timber would be targeted.

Your smartest option is to keep any future Bigfoot sightings under your hat, especially if you're on public land. As my grandfather used to say, "Say nothing and saw wood!"

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OREGON ORANGUTAN SIGHTING-RAY CROWE, FEB., 1993

Walter Soller was 17 years old in September of 1982, and his dad had left him at a deer hunting stand. He was about a mile or two up a logging road NE of Frog Lake, east of Estacada (T5S, R6E, sec. 25, OR), on a rock pile about 30 foot high, and overlooking a grassy meadow with a creek running through it. He was intently watching 5-6 browsing doe at 7AM that very dry year. All of a sudden in the nearby second growth, twenty foot Christmas trees (douglas fir replants), he heard a tremendous racket of limbs breaking, and trees being "smashed." The deer, curious, looked towards the racket for about ten seconds before skittering away. He thought there must be a bear or something big to make all that noise. About that time Walter says, a Bigfoot came out of the trees/brush about 100 feet away, saw him, and quickly and quietly disappeared back into the brush. The creature was 7 foot high, covered with long straight red, red, hair, like an Irish setter, and had a face that reminded him of the orangutan on the Clint Eastwood movie "Every Which Way But Loose."

On January 31st, 1993 members of the Western Bigfoot Society * visited the area, guided by Cliff Olson, a long time resident of the area and new WBS member. The weather was clear, with about six inches of old snow on the ground. Game tracks were abundant; deer, elk, weasel, bobcat and cougar (small 4 1/2 inch forepaw). A small herd of elk was also briefly observed, but no evidence of Bigfoot was found at the site. A nearby logging road was hiked for about a mile and a half, but no Bigfoot tracks were found here either. It was hoped that with the abundant game spoor that traces of Bigfoot would be found also. This might represent the descendant of the Asian bipedal orangutan that Dr. Grover Krantz mentions (and discarded as a Sasquatch ancestor) several times in his new book, "Big Footprints."

Report prepared by Western Bigfoot Society Director Ray Crowe, 8622 [AD] North Lombard, Portland, OR 97203, (501) 640-6581. Two stamps and two dollars for sample newsletter.

The Ligonier Echo

Wednesday, March 24, 1993

Sam Sherry, Ligonier Valley's own "Bigfoot Tracker," came up with an interesting track recently, on the other side of Chestnut Ridge. That's right: a three-toed version of Bigfoot.

Sherry believes the critter that left these prints has large claws and perhaps tusks and should be left alone.
Ligonier Echo photo
Credit:
Sam Sherrys
:: Ray Crowe and Western Bigfoot Society
1992 another big year
for the 'unexplained'
The Pennsylvania Association
for the Study of the Unexplained
(PASU), headed by Stan Gordon
of Greensburg, recently issued its
annual report on unexplained
sightings during the past year,
covering everything from Bigfoot
to UFO sightings.
"The two UFO incidents which
attracted the most attention, and
were apparently seen by thou-
sands of observes, were found to
bo scientifically explainable,'
noted Gordon's report.
The first on Aug. 30-a glow-
ing object that some took to be
a "flying saucer and was seen in
several western Pennsylvania
counties turned out to be a
blimp returning from a sporting
event in Ohio to its home base
in New Jersey. It was illuminated
from within by two bright halo-
gen bulbs.
The second, on Oct. 9 at about
7:48 pm, was a brilliant meteor
- a bolide-flashing through
the night sky. The object was seen
over a wide area encompassing
saven states, noted Gordon, who
went on to list some of the unex-
plained cases of 1992:
Febuary 5 At around 6:15
p.m. in a 40-mile area around
Williamsport, apparently
hundreds of people observed one
or possibly more triangular or
boomerang-shaped objects, mov-
ing very slowly, and in some
cases were seen directly above
some homes. The objects pro-
duced a loud sound that caused
structures and windows to
vibrate and frightened animals,

March 9 In New Kensington, Westmoreland County, two boys playing in a cemetery in the early evening see disk-shaped object. Lights on the object go off as it reaches the vicinity of the boys, and a bright beam of light is emitted toward the youths - a light so intense it hurts their eyes. The frightened boys run toward a road, and the object follows a short distance before returning in the direction from which it came.
June 23-A woman traveling on Route 22 in Washington County, about two miles from the West Virginia line, observes three objects flying at tree-top level. They are round in shape, wing-less, make no noise, and have red, yellow and green lights. The objects make several turns and then assume a triangular forma-tion before suddenly vanishing. The light pattern of all three objects blinked in, unison, the witness reports.
August 14 A mother and daughter traveling west on Route 22 in Indiana County notice in the distance a row of four blue lights in the sky. As they get closer, the realize the lights are attached to an object that it approaching their position at an angle. When they round a curve, the object comes into view. The slow-moving, low-flying object has a roughly triangular shape and its structural framework seems to be made up of large beams. The object is silver in color, and is estimated to be about 60 feet long.
Similiar triangular Or boomerang shaped objects have been reported all year across the state, noted Gordon, and as recently as Dec. 3 there were more sightings in the Williamsport area.

"Bigfoot sightings were also reported during 1992 from var ious locations," Gordon added, with close-up sightings reported in Somerset and Indiana counties, and other reported encounters originating from Westmore land, Washington and Allegheny counties.